(ख) यदि हाँ तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रतिवेदन को विश्व बैंक को उनके विचारार्थ भेजा है ;

(घ) इस प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार इस परियोजना पर कब तक काम शुरू हो जायगा ; और

(ङ) क्या यह परियोजना आठवीं योजनावधि के अंत तक पूरी हो जायगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी. उपेंद्र) : (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय ताप विद्युत निगम ने, बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में उत्तरी कर्णपुरा सुपर ताप विद्युत परियोजना (2×500 मेगावाट) स्थापित किये जाने के संबंध में नवम्बर, 1989 में केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के समक्ष एक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ) परियोजना से नौवीं योजनावधि के दौरान लाभ प्राप्त करने की आयोजना की गई है।

Creation of a centralised cell to receive complaints against Inspectors of Small Scale Industrial Units

1258. SHRI THOMAS KUTHIRAVATTOM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention have been dawn to the news item captioned "Government to free small sector from inspector raj" which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 7th August, 1990 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to create a centralised cell at the Central and State levels where complaints against the Inspectors could be lodged ; and

(c) if so, what effective steps are contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SRIKANTA JENA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government has recently constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Department of Small Scale Industries & Agro and Rural Industries in the Ministry of Industry to look into the matter of unnecessary interference by Inspectors visiting the Small Scale Industrial Undertakings under various Acts/Laws and make suitable recommendations to the Government with a view to eliminate the same. The terms of the reference of the Committee are :

1. To examine the possibility of exempting the Small Scale Sector from the application of certain Acts.

2. In respect of Acts which have to be applicable to consider the possibility of combining the relevant forms/returns with a view to drastically reducing their overall numbers.

3. To cut down significantly on the visits of the Inspectors under the various Acts, including reducing their frequencies.

Ban on Drugs

1259. SHRI THOMAS KUTHIRAVATTOM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any drugs which are banned in the west due to their harmful effects but are allowed to be sold in India ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what is the number of drugs which were banned in India during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD) : (a) and (b) Out of the 44 drugs reported by the WHO to be withdrawn in some countries, 26 drugs were not approved for marketing in India. While action to withdraw 11 drugs from the Indian market through various notifications has already been taken. The remaining 7 drugs namely (1) Nitrofuran Compounds, (ii) Phanformin (iii) Hydroxyquinoline derivative, (iv) Phenylbutazone/Oxyphenbutazone, (v) Higher dose Lynestrenol products, (vi) Piperazine and (vii) Analgin were allowed for continued marketing in the country in consultation wih the experts/ expert bodies, like Indian Council of Medical Research subject to a cautionary statement and contraindication being given on the label/ package insert in some cases. While the drugs are reported to be withdrawn in some countries they continue to be marketed in a number of other countries including the developed ones. The reasons for withdrawal of the 7 drugs in some countries were examined by the experts : in many cases the reasons for withdrawal were either a toxic finding in animals or an adverse reaction to a particular ethnic group. Considering the benefit and risk ratio of these drugs and considering the disease patterns that are prevalent in the country, the experts had recommended continued marketing of these drugs.

(c) During the last three years based on the data generated, the recommendation of the experts as well as in consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, and in exercise of the power under Section 26(A) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Govt. through various notifications have banned three categories of formulation, viz.

(i) Fixed dose combination of Corticosteroids with any other drug for internal use.

(ii) Fixed dose combinations of Chloromphenicol with any other drug for internal use.

(iii) Fixed dose combination of Oestrogen and Progestin (other than oral contraceptive).

महाराष्ट्र में रुग्ण औद्योगिक एकक

1260. **श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 दिसम्बर, 1989 की स्थिति के अनुसार महाराष्ट्र में बड़े, मध्यम और लघु औद्योगिक एककों की संख्या कितनी कितनी थी और उनमें कितने कितने मजदूर काम कर रहे थे ;

(ख) महाराष्ट्र में कुल कितने रुग्ण औद्योगिक एकक हैं और उनकी रुग्णता के क्या कारण हैं तथा उनके द्वारा कितने मजदूरों की छंटनी की गई थी ;

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1989 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1989 के मध्य कितने औद्योगिक एकक बन्द किये गये और उसके क्या कारण थे ; और

(घ) ऐसे एककों में सरकार तथा बैंकों की कितनी धनराशि फंसी हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री अजीत सिंह) : (क) देश में बैंकों से सहायता प्राप्त रुग्ण औद्योगिक इकाइयों के आंकड़े भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एकत्रित किये जाते हैं । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एकत्रित आंकड़ों में महाराष्ट्र में मौजूदा बड़े, मझौले तथा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों की कुल संख्या और उनमें नियुक्त किये गये कुल कर्मचारियों की संख्या नहीं